

- Natica pusilla*, De Kay, Nat. Inst. New York, p. 123, pl. vii. fig. 145.
 „ *livida*, Bean in Thorpe's Brit. Mar. Conch., p. 265.
 „ *gouldii*, Philippi, 1845, Zeitschr. f. Malak., p. 77.
 „ *grønlandica*, Searles Wood, Crag Moll., Pal. Soc., vol. i. p. 146, sp. 10, pl. xii. fig. 5.
 „ *grønlandica*, Lovén, Index Moll. Scand., p. 17.
 „ *pusilla*, Philippi, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 88, No. 100, pl. xiii. fig. 5 (not pl. xv. figs. 10, 11).
 „ *greenlandica*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. ix. pl. xxi. fig. 96.
 „ *pusilla*, Forbes and Hanley, Brit. Moll., vol. iii. p. 341, pl. c. fig. 7.
 „ *grønlandica*, J. G. Jeffreys, Brit. Conch., vol. iv. p. 216, vol. v. pl. lxxviii. fig. 2.
Lunatia grønlandica, G. O. Sars, Moll. Arct. Norv., p. 158, pl. xxi. fig. 15.
Natica grønlandica, Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pts. 39, 40, p. 96, sp. 129, pl. cccclxii. (ix. Gen.), fig. 140.
Lunatia pallida, Dunker, Ind. Moll. Mar. Japon., p. 61.
Natica pallida, Gwyn Jeffreys, Moll. "Lightning" and "Porcupine," Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, p. 29, sp. 2.

Station 151. February 7, 1874. Lat. 52° 59' 30" S., long. 73° 33' 30" E. Heard Island, S.S.E. of Kerguelen. 75 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Habitat.—Greenland (Möller), and Norway (Reeve), and United States north coast, also the Cattegat (Philippi); Great Britain, south to the Dogger Bank, Ostend; 2 to 1290 fathoms (Jeffreys).

Fossil.—From the older glacial clays of Norway (Sars); and of Scotland, Sweden, Iceland, and North America (Jeffreys); the English Crag (Wood). 0 to 400 feet.

On comparing this *Natica* with G. O. Sars' specimens from Norway I am not quite satisfied, and yet I cannot part them. The Kerguelen specimen has a smoother, more ivory-like surface, is stronger, the spire is more depressed and has a more truly conical outline; the apex is more sunken, the whorls are flatter, the body-whorl below the suture is slightly hollowed, the pad on the inner lip is larger, and the umbilicus is more completely closed than it is in any specimen of the Arctic species I have seen; but *Natica grønlandica* varies in all these respects, and the study of that species leaves the impression that the differences I have mentioned above might be found filled up. Still, it was unsatisfactory to put a Kerguelen shell to an Arctic species without fuller conviction, and I was glad, therefore, to have my determination of the species confirmed by Mr E. A. Smith. The thin horny operculum, too, has precisely the microscopical short curved scratch-like lines which are a well-known feature in *Natica grønlandica*.

Dr Gwyn Jeffreys (*loc. cit. supra*) identifies *Natica grønlandica*, Beck, with the *Natica pallida* of Brod. and Sow. (Zool. Journ., vol. iv., 1828, 1829, p. 372), but I cannot follow him here. It is quite possible that the *Natica pallida* of Gray (Beechey's Voyage "Blossom," pl. xxxiv. fig. 15, without description), of Middendorff (Malac. Ross., vol. ii. p. 93), and of Philippi (Conch. Cab., ed. Küster, p. 96, sp. 100, pl. xiv. fig. 2), may be *Natica grønlandica*, Beck, though all three authors assert the contrary; but of the correctness of Gray's identification of the "Blossom" species as that of Broderip we have no evidence, Broderip's type having disappeared, and the original description having no figure, and being so absolutely featureless that it might apply to anything. Dr Gwyn Jeffreys himself says that he had been "inclined to doubt whether it might not be *Natica islandica*." The state of the case is this. Some shells called *Natica pallida*, Brod. and Sow., are *Natica grønlandica*, but whether they really are Broderip and Sowerby's species no one can tell.